

# NEW YORK HERALD

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MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1921.

## Exit the Rail Labor Board.

Decentralization of national bargaining by the railroads on wage questions, as agreed upon when the Association of Railway Executives abolished its labor committee, means that 101 railroads, controlling 90 per cent. of the railroad mileage in the country, are ready for a stand up and knock down fight on the question of whether the railroads are to be run for the benefit of the many or continue, as in the last five years, the milch cow of special privileged labor groups.

Collective bargaining will not be interfered with by the passing of this labor committee. The progress of industrial democracy will not be stayed by its disappearance. These are based on principles too deep and lasting to be uprooted by the act of any set of railroad executives. The workers will still have their organizations to take concerted action where it seems to them necessary.

But it is not going to be so easy for small groups of workers or of employers to bring down the thumb-screws on the general public by ducking before this special labor committee with every minor grievance over hours of work or wages and by imputing to these minor difficulties an aspect of wide importance by reason of their mere consideration by a committee of nationwide jurisdiction.

In railroad labor affairs from now on a mountain is going to be a mountain and a mole hill is going to be a mole hill. In the recent past the existence of a central labor board was desirable for several reasons. The need for broad gauge cooperative action was imperative during the war. But the existence of the board facilitated wide involvement of railroad systems even where the dispute under consideration was purely local. Labor agitators found it easy to build up imposing issues by dragging unimportant controversies before the board.

This is not to say that the board did not perform a good work so far as it was able. Had it not existed matters might have been much worse. It checked the tide if it could not hold it back altogether.

But now the hour has come when wire pulling, special pleading and bullying either by railroad workers or railroad operators are just about as effective as shouting in the rain barrel when it comes to proving to the country that it is getting all that it pays for in transportation. Before the railroad worker's pay and the railroad investor's return are safe and secure the public is going to demand that the millions it pours in transportation charges into the railroad till shall be expended wisely by the management and bring a proper return, whether paid out for labor or for any other purpose.

Those who would like to have a real live buffalo for a pet or to adorn a lawn may obtain one by writing the head of the Federal Forest Service at Washington. Twenty bulls of various ages are available for distribution.

Only a short time since the public was being told that the buffalo was threatened with extinction, and the announcement that Uncle Sam has buffalo to dispose of will come as a surprise. The unusual condition results from the unprecedented number of male buffalo bred on the Wichita National Forest and Game Preserve in Oklahoma, which was established fifteen years ago with a herd of fifteen buffalo. Conditions for the preservation and perpetuation of the species must have been ideal; according to recent reports, there are enough bulls to carry on breeding operations without the score which have been marked for distribution. They range in age from a twenty-eight-year veteran to yearlings, and all are said to be in fine condition. No individual or institution will be permitted to have more than one bull, and the Forest Service must be convinced, before it will deliver the pet, that the applicant will treat his new acquisition kindly. Cruelty to buffaloes will not be tolerated.

The tribulations of the man who was presented with an elephant and went broke trying to feed him will

not be paralleled in the case of the buffalo, which we are gravely assured by the Federal experts will forage for himself during the spring, summer and autumn, and keep strong and healthy through the winter on two tons of hay.

Anybody with a longing for a bull on which he is willing to pay the freight from Oklahoma ought to step lively and get in his application for one of these fellows.

## Credit on a Gold Basis.

Besides measuring the stronger underpinning of our currency and credit at the close of 1920, the record of our gold imports and exports for last year showing a net inward movement of \$106,612,000 has a special significance in another direction. It has often been noted that credit has a tendency to expand and contract in cycles or, what might be more exact, in waves, even when there seems to be no adequate reason for an interruption in the general trend. The experience of 1920 appears to reinforce this theory.

In 1919 the exports and imports of gold reached \$444,000,000, of which only \$76,000,000 was imported, leaving a net outflow of \$368,000,000. It always has been assumed that gold furnished the basis of credit expansion at the rate of about five to one, and that conversely a loss of one dollar or one million dollars in gold meant an inevitable contraction of five dollars or five million dollars in credit or currency. But nothing of the kind happened in 1919. At the end of the year the volume of currency was larger than ever, as reflected by the steady increase in Federal Reserve notes, which at \$3,057,000,000 at the end of 1919 represented an increase of \$600,000,000 for the year.

In 1920 the adverse gold movement continued in the first half of the year, when exports exceeded imports by \$315,000,000. Still the gold contraction did not make itself felt in any actual reduction in currency and credit. At the end of the year Federal Reserve notes stood at \$3,404,000,000, the highest figure on record.

But the inevitable was about to happen. The cycle of expansion had run its course, and with the turn of the year Federal Reserve circulation, and of course credit, began to decrease in volume. The Federal Reserve banks now have net circulation of \$3,000,000,000, a contraction of \$387,000,000 since Christmas. This contraction has come in spite of the turn of the gold tide, which by the end of 1920 had wiped out the unfavorable gold balance of \$292,000,000 for the first half of the year and had recorded a favorable balance of \$106,612,000.

Gold imports still continue to offset gold exports. Incoming consignments of the metal are being received at the rate of three or four a month. But these imports are not, for the moment, furnishing the basis for the theoretical expansion on a basis of five to one. All of which naturally leads to the conclusion that the cycle of contraction has not yet been completed.

In the three years 1915, 1916 and 1917 our net gold imports were more than \$1,000,000,000, but so far as their influence on credit expansion in those years was concerned they might as well have been non-existent. There was no expansion except that represented by the gold itself. Expansion did not begin until early in 1918, when the member banks in the Federal Reserve system employed more fully their discounting privileges at the central banks. This began a movement which did not end until the volume of Federal Reserve notes had more than tripled from the \$901,000,000 at the beginning of 1918 to the \$3,404,000,000 at the end of 1920.

The inflation movement of the last three years did not come as a surprise. Neither did the present movement toward contraction arrive unheralded. Both followed the natural repetitive tendencies of monetary phenomena. In view of these recent experiences the ultimate influence of the steady gold imports should not be overlooked in gauging the possible span of current contraction.

**High Heels in the Old Bay State.**

The high heel still stands firmly and securely after the first serious attempt to have it legislated out of existence. Its opponents had chosen the great shoe manufacturing State of Massachusetts as the scene of their reform, since if they could stop the source of supply there was no chance of the "iniquitous" high heel reaching the wearer. The hearing on the proposed statute, which was drawn broadly and would have made it unlawful to manufacture, possess, wear, sell or show a shoe having a heel of more than an inch and a half in height, took place before the Committee on Public Health sitting at the State House. The provision of \$500 fine and thirty days in jail at the end of the bill gave it a rather grave significance. The interest manifested by the public was not large enough to accommodate those who sought to attend the hearing.

One of the sponsors of the bill attributed many of the present day ills to the high heel, summing up with the assertion: "We are dying slowly. This is the worst epidemic this country has ever known." The Shoe and Leather Association countered with the declaration that in the shoe industry of the State there was represented \$400,000,000, and that the industry would be ruined by such a bill and Massachusetts would be laughed at. "In fact, they laugh at us now," declared the association spokesman, "and wonder what kind of nuts we are." The arguments in favor of the proposed legislation were based on alleged evidence of health requirements and

the assertion that modish footwear for women throws the body out of its natural alignment, thus producing numerous ills.

At this point some one else joined in the discussion, saying: "Year in and year out the legislative calendar is congested with silly bills by silly Bills, and there appears to be a mania in America for meddling with the people's business—an incessant bickering of the peaceful citizen, a consistent effort to make him more bedeviled and bughouse. The busybody, having no business of his own, butts into the business of everybody else."

"Fifty thousand new laws are added to our code every year. No man knows whether he is a criminal or a law abiding citizen. Ignorance of human nature is no bar to legislation and ignorance of legislation is no bar to punishment, and so we are between the devil and the deep sea."

The committee lost little time in weighing the evidence and in deciding to reject the bill. The question whether high heels for women are unhealthful was not involved in the question so much as the question whether the time of the Legislature should be taken up in the consideration of "another darn fool bill."

It may be said that Dr. McKeevey did not intend his saying to be taken too literally. Perhaps; but if so, why did he not make his own qualifications? His vision of young love, young effort, the advance hand in hand is very decorative, very plausible, very true when the start is made from true beginnings. There is really little or no need to stimulate young people to the venture. Primeval impulse ever urges them on. The really useful, the really beautiful opportunity for the romantic propagandist is to create such sense of the obligations of life, of mutual care for each other's future between lovers as will wipe the pestilential Jarr family jest off the map and put the divorce court out of business.

## Commercial Geology.

The United States Geological Survey recently issued a notable work entitled "World Atlas of Commercial Geology," one of the most ambitious publications in design and accomplishment. The survey has ever undertaken. Its scope and purpose are thus set forth in the introduction:

"The study of the distribution of mineral raw materials and their relations to the promotion of trade and the control of industry is a branch of geology and may best be termed commercial geology. To set forth graphically and to describe concisely the basic facts concerning both the present and the future sources of the useful minerals is the purpose of this World Atlas of Commercial Geology."

Thirty useful minerals are treated, of methods of production described and their uses enumerated in the text, and seventy-two maps exhibit the essential relations of the world's mineral industries and details of geographical distribution. In preparing this work more than a score of geologists cooperated, and, it is interesting to note, two women have qualified in this wide and arduous field of research.

The vast extent and importance of the industries treated and the commanding position this country occupies in them are thus referred to:

"If we multiply the world's output of the thirty commodities considered by the average United States price in 1913 we find that their combined value amounts to about \$4,375,000,000. Of this amount the United States contributed over 36 per cent., whereas Germany contributed less than 15 per cent., Great Britain 10.5 per cent., and no other country more than 5 per cent."

In the year referred to this country ranked first in the production of thirteen out of the thirty most important mineral commodities. It ranked second in four others: Russia, Austria and Spain each ranked first in the production of two, Germany and France first in the production of one, Great Britain first in none and second in two.

The seventy-two pages of text, the many maps—a set devoted to each mineral group—contain much of interest and value. It would be well for those who produce and use, for those who legislate upon the production and uses of our mineral wealth, to bear in mind this warning of one of the book's essayists, that "in this matter of mineral wealth the nation that is a spendthrift to-day is so much the less likely to possess independent means to-morrow."

## Marriage on a Dollar.

A Kansas university professor, Dr. William A. McKeevey, lecturing at Tulsa, Oklahoma, launched this startling proposition for the encouragement of youth: "All a young man needs these days to start a matrimonial career is one good American dollar, willing hands and an alert brain." From the point of view of Broadway the capital seems limited considering the enterprise. But as young people are nearer to nature in Dr. McKeevey's sphere of influence, the budget for the first week's housekeeping, let us say, may seem less disquieting than it does in a region where every potato must run the gantlet of the hated middlemen before it ends its career in a cozy Harlem flat.

To be sure there are young men—of sundry ages—who marry upon nothing at all, and sometimes they get away with it. But in such cases the girl usually has several dollars and a good deal of blind confidence. It would be unfair to the Kansas idealist to pretend to think that this was the sort of match he had in mind. "I like to see two young people start humble, work hard and go up together," he says in amplification of his plan. This seems to imply that there need be only one dollar in the combination. And just here, it would seem, the star-eyed roddess of juvenile assurance, inspiring the promoter of cheap and easy matrimony, might find a chilly shadow fall around her pinions as the somewhat wayward and wizened genius of prudence and worldly wisdom approached to disperse her suns.

In fact, leaving out the cynics who will have no romance on any terms, there remains a very broad range for differences of opinion upon boy and girl plunges into the uncharted seas

of domesticity. It may be that too sweeping generalities, which leave payrolls, unemployment indices and retail price lists altogether out of calculation, may be just as rash as they are roseate. Counsels of improvisation may cause in the long run as many sore hearts as the hesitations of overdeveloped caution. A nice question for appraisal might be raised as to which is the more tragic, the home that went to the "demolition howlows" or the other home that never was.

Marriage, as the prayer book says, is an honorable estate. Its honorableness in particular cases depends a good deal upon the spirit in which it is undertaken and its consequent lasting quality. Love in a cottage is traditionally beautiful, but then there must be the cottage. A cottage cannot be built or bought or rented for a dollar, and it is often slow work to provide it when the well known living cost uses up so much of the product of the "willing hands and alert brain." It is at least a safe move to provide it in advance, in some shape or form, as well as the one good American coin.

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**Russia's Latest Mystery.**

News from the borders of Soviet Russia in which the dissolution or overthrow of the Lenin-Trotsky autocracy was predicted has proved so unreliable that all announcements of this nature are regarded generally with deep suspicion. Consequently the latest reports, which represent the fleet as in open mutiny, the army refusing to act against the counter-revolutionists, Petrograd at the mercy of White forces in possession of Kronstadt, and Moscow torn by strife will not be accepted as authentic until complete confirmation is received from reliable persons.

It is fair to say, however, that risings against the dictatorship of LENIN and TROTSKY before the end of this winter were freely predicted last summer and autumn on apparently logical grounds. The land and water transportation systems had practically collapsed before cold weather set in. The supplies of food and fuel for the cities and large towns had not been maintained. Manufacturing establishments were idle because of lack of raw materials. Skilled workers had gone away from the industrial centers to seek food in the agricultural districts, where the peasants, having obtained ownership of the land, were raising crops sufficient for their own needs but nothing to deliver to the Bolshevik commissars. That the city dwellers would be cold and hungry before spring of 1921 was plain to all.

As everything in Russia is topsy-turvy and as reports from the distracted land are not to be relied upon, there can be no rejoicing yet over the reputed reverses of the Reds, but that this winter would be a difficult season for LENIN and TROTSKY was apparent to everybody.

President Wilson did not sign or veto the bill to limit immigration and consequently it died with the Sixty-sixth Congress, which has passed. The nation will survive. The artificiality of the scare worked up over "hordes of incoming aliens" has been pretty thoroughly exposed. If our present immigration laws are well enforced we need fear nothing from those who come to us from abroad.

Mrs. Harding found her servant problem solved when she became mistress of the White House. Cooks, chambermaids, laundry women, butler and pantries, twenty in all, are provided by the Government; there is a housekeeper who has been in charge of the servants since the Administration of President TART. This information was almost lost in the mass of supposedly more important news which poured out of Washington, but it is hoped full of meaning these days. The White House has for many American women a charm they never before dreamed it possessed.

If there is a General Union, with the usual rate scale, we fancy that Brother Foch must be entitled to a lot of time and a half for overtime.

**Cloud Mirages.**

In the south was a castle tower, With a drawbridge and a moat, Knights in glittering mail, And a warder in crimson coat. In the west a dragon sprawled, Vomiting yellow fire, With a red hot claw at rest, On the tip of a gilded spike.

Far in the north a ship, Of shimmering mother of pearl, With haunting banners of pink, Its sails began to unfurl, And lo! in the east a bed Of lilies commenced to grow, Wonderful tall white blooms, With petals of shining snow.

The moon in her silver crown, Came up and walked on them, Gliding on feet of light, Over delicate bud and stem, Till the cloud flowers blew apart, And she moved in a sapphire lane, With a pale young star as maid, To carry her misty train.

**An Ox Team Driver of 1858.**

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: A reference to the prevalent story in the Herald of the ramblings of a Mr. of reformation in my physician's office. It was about nine years ago. He said: "Charley Hughes was a fellow student in Brown. We boys used to turn to him when in need of a book. We borrowed from him, and when we left college he had a library. While we boys had been using our money frivolously he had been spending his for the purchase of books."

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**The Burden of Proof.**

A lady's leather handbag left in my car while parked on Park avenue two weeks ago. Owner came back by calling at my office, proving the property and paying for the hire of it. I will call it a wife that I had nothing to do with its being there. I will pay for the ad.

## Spica, a Bad Star.

It Bumps the Earth and Is the Cause of Weather Freaks.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Spica, the bright star now rising late in the evening east of Saturn, is one of the mysteries worth investigating, on account of the intensity of its repelling force against the earth and the weather freaks which it produces.

In February, 1904, the moon passing between the earth and the repelling force of Spica bumped the earth outward from the sun and caused among other things a fall of 68 degrees of temperature in one locality the next day.

The moon passing through the force of Spica was also the principal cause of the following: In April, 1905, the violent activity of Vesuvius; in November, 1909, the big West Indian storm; in April, 1912, the earth quake in March, 1912, the big tornado at Omaha; in August, 1915, the Galveston hurricane; in January, 1921, 2,200 square miles of forest destruction by the Olympic tornado.

As stated some years ago, the laws of universal repelling force, or the laws of gravitation, show that some of the stars are larger than the size which some people imagine to be the size of the universe, yet Spica's great size cannot be attributed to its great size. Like Regulus, it is in the earth's traffic way, but Spica causes more severe weather changes than Regulus. Spica takes part in the earth's weather every month. The next date will be about March 24.

D. A. N. GHOVER.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 4.

## Flags for Policemen.

There Would Be One Noise Less With the Traffic Whistle Suppressed.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: MAY I ask your cooperation in my effort to lessen some of the thousand and odd unnecessary noises which are making our otherwise fine metropolis a sort of noise bedlam?

The uselessness of the traffic policeman's piercing whistle is obvious when some other means to regulate the automobiles could be resorted to as well. For instance, he can wave a flag, say orange color; waved above his head when he wants the automobilists to stop their cars; downward, from side to side, when they are allowed to move onward.

This is simple, visible to all and can be understood by the automobilists. At each street crossing where a policeman is on duty it grows to be irritating, while waiting to cross, to be forced to have that shrill whistle penetrate one's tympanum.

Could not the city authorities pass a ruling to change present conditions and enforce an orange colored flag to be used, with the red and blue flag, at least one unnecessary noise in our city?

LOUIS M. ELSHEIMER.

NEW YORK, March 5.

## Why We Are Here.

A Brief If Not Conclusive Answer to an Old Question.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Andrew Barton asked the explanation of why we are here. Well, well, I can give but one explanation, which is no explanation at all. We are here because of the mystery of the reproductive instinct. I hope the explanation is highly satisfactory.

The reproductive instinct is born in every living thing. The lowest forms of bacilli and the highest forms of mammals do not differ in the least in this respect. Moreover, under stress species will eliminate intermediate stages in order to prevent extinction. Forms which ordinarily are oviparous sometimes become viviparous in order to prevent extinction.

Even plants of the higher orders when mortally hurt cut out intermediate development and go to seed. Take away the reproductive instinct and life will quickly be snuffed off the earth. Because of this, a single oak seedling, the fruitfulness of all the oak forests in the world. The reproductive instinct insures the accomplishment of the rest.

Psychologists tell us that the reproductive instinct resides within the subconscious self. Doubtless this is true, but I should like uncommonly well to know how they found it out. It is governed in part by the conscious self, just as the winking of the eyes or breathing is controlled in part by the conscious self. So the reproductive instinct asserts itself, sometimes beyond the control of the conscious self.

Therefore, the only answer that I can understand is the fact that our children were brought into the world solely that in time they may bring other children into the world, just as the acorn is destined to bring oak trees into the world. The vitamins of the seeds and the enzymes of plant juices also into the life of every being, and so on, and so on, consumes them. Without these mysterious agents life cannot be sustained. They are just as much a mystery as the reproductive instinct and there may be a relationship between them. And when we are able to get along without them it is not likely that we shall be here.

N. Y. Z.

MOUNT VERNON, March 5.

## Secretary Hughes's Love of Books.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: A reference to the prevalent story in the Herald of the ramblings of a Mr. of reformation in my physician's office. It was about nine years ago. He said: "Charley Hughes was a fellow student in Brown. We boys used to turn to him when in need of a book. We borrowed from him, and when we left college he had a library. While we boys had been using our money frivolously he had been spending his for the purchase of books."

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## Walter Damrosch Appears as Soloist Daily Calendar

Hands Symphony Society Baton Over to Assistant While He Plays Piano in Quintet.

The Symphony Society and Walter Damrosch were at home in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon. A large assembly of friends was present and an "enjoyable time was passed and all." But without doubt it was Walter Damrosch who had the time of his life. For years and years and still more years he had been conductor of the Symphony Society, but he had never before been a soloist with it. Yesterday he said down, not the fiddle and the bow, but the baton of an assistant field marshal in order to sit at a piano and play the percussive part in Cesar Franck's quintet for piano and strings, which he had arranged for all the bows of his orchestra.

How could any one help suspecting that he had made the arrangement so that he himself could manipulate the keyboard? Rene Pollan, first viola and with gusto, while his boss carefully observed its beat and took good care not to come in too soon or too late. The quietist expanded itself graciously. Never mind what Franck might have thought of the new edition. They do this sort of thing in France too, so why question it? The music sounded well. All things considered, the composition that had been so carefully prepared for it by Mr. Damrosch.

Of course it is inevitable that some say that he is the best pianist among conductors, just as he is the best pianist among conductors. They do this sort of thing in France too, so why question it? The music sounded well. All things considered, the composition that had been so carefully prepared for it by Mr. Damrosch.

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